UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION N		
10/828,371	04/20/2004	Michael Charles Cooke	1565.2.16.1	4883	
21552 MADSON & A	7590 10/10/200 USTIN	EXAMINER			
15 WEST SOU SUITE 900	TH TEMPLE	NGUYEN, BINH AN DUC			
SALT LAKE C	TTY, UT 84101	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
			3714		
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			10/10/2008	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)		
10/828,371	COOKE, MICHAEL CHARLES		
Examiner	Art Unit		

	Binh-An D. Nguyen		3714	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ears on the cover sheet	with the c	orrespondence add	ess
THE REPLY FILED <u>10 September 2008</u> FAILS TO PLACE THI	S APPLICATION IN CON	NDITION F	OR ALLOWANCE.	
1. The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on application, applicant must timely file one of the following application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appelor Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 Coperiods:	the same day as filing a replies: (1) an amendmer eal (with appeal fee) in co	Notice of Ant, affidavitempliance	Appeal. To avoid abar , or other evidence, w with 37 CFR 41.31; or	hich places the (3) a Request
a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this A no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire to Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(dvisory Action, or (2) the datater than SIX MONTHS from (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) \	the mailing	date of the final rejectio	n.
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extender 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). NOTICE OF APPEAL	tension and the correspondir shortened statutory period for than three months after the	ng amount o r reply origii	of the fee. The appropria nally set in the final Offic	te extension fee e action; or (2) as
2. The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in comp filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any exter Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed w AMENDMENTS	nsion thereof (37 CFR 41	.37(e)), to	avoid dismissal of the	
3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, to (a) They raise new issues that would require further count (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE belo (c) They are not deemed to place the application in bet appeal; and/or (d) They present additional claims without canceling a content of the proposed in the	nsideration and/or search w); ter form for appeal by ma	(see NOT	E below); lucing or simplifying th	
NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)). 4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.12 5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): 6. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be all non-allowable claim(s).	:			
7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) how the new or amended claims would be rejected is proved the status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected: 1-4.6 and 8-22. Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:			be entered and an ex	planation of
AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE				
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, bu because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e). 	d sufficient reasons why t	he affidavi	t or other evidence is	necessary and
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to o showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary 	vercome <u>all</u> rejections un	der appea	l and/or appellant fails	to provide a
 10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER 11. ☒ The request for reconsideration has been considered but 			•	
See Continuation Sheet. 12. Note the attached Information <i>Disclosure Statement</i> (s).			CONDITION ANOWARK	e pecause.
13. Other:				
/John M Hotaling II/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3714				

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:

The applicant appears to argue that the "electrical pulses" being delivered directly to the player as electrical shocks via the electrode unit, however, this has not been claimed. Claims 1-4, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14, and and 22 stand rejected as being anticipated by Thorner et al. (5,565,840). Particularly, referring to claims 1 and 22, Thorner et al. teaches a feedback assembly for computer games comprising at least one wearable electrode unit (e.g., piezo-electric actuators (2:30-66)(Fig.2) for delivering stimulation signals in the form of electrical pulses to stimulate muscles of part of a player's body (3:30-38); the at least one wearable electrode unit being adapted to attach to a part of the player's body (Figures 1 and 2), wherein the at least one wearable electrode unit (106) is adapted to deliver to the player stimulation signals in the form of electrical pulses in response to activation signals received from a computer gaming device at predetermined times to represent events occurring in an activity involving the player (2:9-29). Note that, the claimed limitation of delivering stimulation signals in the form of electrical pulses is inherent from Thorner et al.'s teaching of utilizing piezo-electric actuators since voltage must be provided to the piezo-electric actuators to stimulate the player's muscles; therefore, the vibrations of the piezo-electric actuators are resulted from the electrical pulses in response to activation signals. Thus, Thorner anticipated the wearable feedback assembly (e.g., vest or hardness) having electrode unit (e.g., piezo-electric actuators) activated by the electrical current or electrical pulses in response to activation signals received from the gaming device to stimulate the player's muscle (by the resulted vibration of the piezo-electric actuators). Applicant is referred to the Final Office action for the rejection of dependent claims 2-4, 6, and 8-20.

Applicant's arguments regarding claims 10-12 are deemed not to be persuasive. As being addressed above, Thorner does anticipate the wearable feedback assembly (e.g., vest or hardness) having electrode unit (e.g., piezo-electric actuators) activated by the electrical current or electrical pulses in response to activation signals received from the gaming device to stimulate the player's muscle (by the resulted vibration of the piezo-electric actuators). Thorner et al. further teaches interface unit includes a plurality of wearable electrode units which is able to deliver stimulation signals independently of each other electrode (3:39-64); at least one wearable electrode unit (interface circuit 104) is wired to the gaming device (3:31-38); and an interface unit (interface circuit 104) which includes a signal generator (2:25-29). Regarding the limitation of a plurality of wearable accessories, it is obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide additional feedback sensors to other parts of the body to enhance the reality of the game. Thus, Thorner does make obvious the claimed limitations of claims 10-12. Note that, the response to the applicant's arguments regarding "wearable electrode unit adapted to deliver to the player stimulation signals in the form of electrical pulses in response to activation signals received from a computer gaming device" being addressed above is also applied herein.

Further, applicant's argument regarding claims 15-20 are deemed not to be persuasive. Thorner et al. teaches all limitations of claims 1-9 and 13 above. Huang et al. further teaches a wearable vibration device for video games comprising an interface unit (16) (Figs.1, 2, 6) includes accessory input and output ports (Fig.2) and a data processor output port for connecting the interface means to a data processor (2:53-65); the accessory input and output ports are adapted to connect the interface unit to at least one controller (34)(Fig.2) for controlling operation of the data processor (38); the interface unit is adapted to be connected to a computer console of a computer game (Figs.2, 6, 7); and the interface means includes a data processor (38) for producing a computer generated activity (on a display device). Note that, the display device is inherent from the video game system. It would heve been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the separate game interface unit of Huang et al. to the tactile sensation generator of Thorner et al. to provide faster processing speed of the input/output feedback interface of the video game system thus enhance the reality of the game. Further, regarding the limitations of signal generator is adapted to be controlled by an adjustment means to vary a parameter of the stimulation signals so as to vary the stimulation signals delivered by the at least one wearable electrode unit to simulate different events occurring during the activity played by the player (claim 19); and the stimulation signals vary in amplitude in direct proportion to the amplitude of the feedback signals (claim 20), it is obvious to control the adjustment parameters of the stimulation signals for comforts. Thus, Thorner in view of Huang et al., does make obvious the claimed limitations of claims 15-20. Note that, the response to the applicant's arguments regarding "wearable electrode unit adapted to deliver to the player stimulation signals in the form of electrical pulses in response to activation signals received from a computer gaming device" being addressed above is also applied herein.

Furthermore, applicant's argument regarding claim 21 are deemed not to be persuasive. Thorner et al. teaches all limitations of claim 1 above. Referring to claim 21, Thorner et al. does not explicitly teach the electrode unit transmits a signal in the form of an electrical pulse to the adjacent skin of the player thereby to stimulate muscle tissue and evoke an involuntary response. Allen et al., however, teaches an electrostatically enhanced game wherein an electrode unit transmits a signal in the form of an electrical pulse to the adjacent skin of the player (see abstract, Figs. 1-3). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize electrical pulse directly to the player's skin, as taught by Allen et al., in the videogame system of Thorner et al. to provide a safe but exciting game affect as suggested by Allen et al. (3:3-26; 8:26-43). Thus, Thorner in view of Allen et al., does make obvious the claimed limitations of claim 21. Note that, the response to the applicant's arguments regarding "wearable electrode unit adapted to deliver to the player stimulation signals in the form of electrical pulses in response to activation signals received from a computer gaming device" being addressed above is also applied herein.